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# The Times Dispatch

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THE TIMES, FOUNDED 1880  
THE DISPATCH, FOUNDED 1854

WHOLE NUMBER 16,556.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## RICHMOND IN ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

What She Has Done in Electricity.

THE PIONEER IN THIS MODERN LINE

The Only Factory for Building Electric Motors and Generators in the South.

ONLY THREE YEARS OLD, BUT DOING BUSINESS

The Richmond Electric Company and Its Splendidly Equipped Plant for Modern Work. Puts This City Among Centers for Supplying Electrical Apparatus.

What is Richmond doing? The ancient idea that Richmond is behind the times is exploded. Whatever is new, whatever is good, whatever is available and profitable, Richmond is as quick to utilize and develop as any town on the American continent. In many lines and in many respects she is ahead of her sister cities of the country, and in all respects a bow shot ahead of any of her sister Southern cities.

Electricity with all of the enterprises that hang by it is something new within itself. Young people not yet out of the teens can easily remember the first electric light, the first electric street car line, the first electric motor, the first electric generator. Richmond is prominently identified with the early development of electricity. The first street railway in the United States to change from mule or horse power to electricity was the old Union Passenger Railway of this city.

**The Electric Pioneer.**  
Few Richmond people realize or even know of the fact that the first light of the street railway motor was made up and down the grades of this goodly old city of seven hills and that it was here that the fighters, Sprague, Bell, Cowley and others did their best work, but such is the fact. It is, therefore, quite fitting that Richmond should now have the distinction of being the first city in the South to manufacture a line of electric motors. Such is indeed the case for there is in Richmond a factory busy turning out an article nowhere else produced in the State of Virginia. We have heard so much about Yankee skill and ingenuity along mechanical lines that it is a pleasure to realize that Virginia has entered the field of electricity in dead earnest.

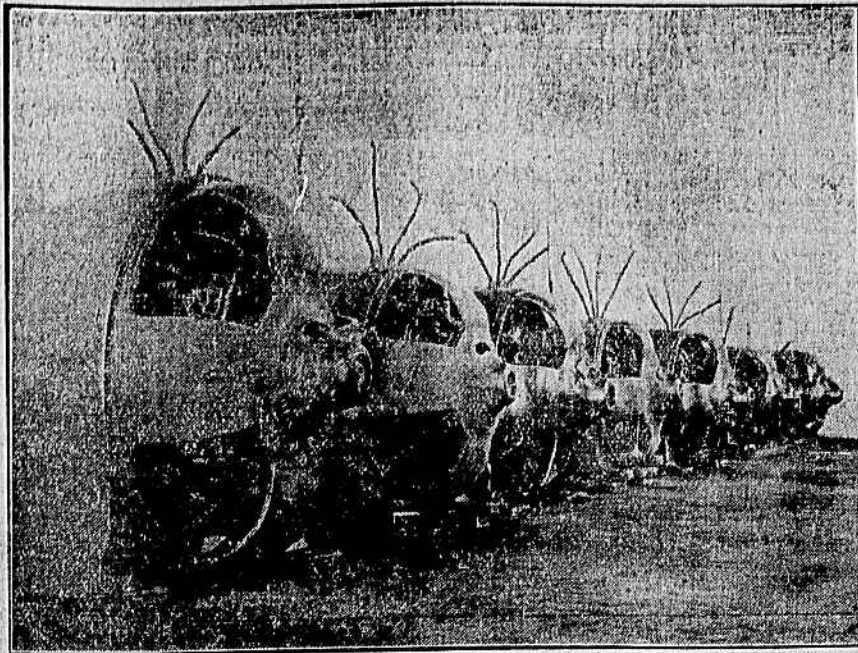
**Homes of Electrical Machinery.**  
As a matter of general information it might be well to note the fact that Schenectady, N. Y., is the biggest manufacturer of electrical machinery in the world; second comes Pittsburg, America; N. J., probably third. Milwaukee and Cincinnati have also large manufacturing plants for electrical machinery. These electric centers, as we may call them, supply the Northern and Western territory, and as a matter of course, ship a great deal of their products to foreign lands, for all of the electrical machinery that supplies the world, or practically all, is manufactured in this country.

These manufacturing plants are far removed from the Southern and Southeastern sections of our country, and inasmuch as electrical machinery is of heavy weight and the matter of freight rates on its transportation cuts a considerable figure, it was essential that a factory with the proper geographical situation to enable it to place its products in the South and Southeast at a minimum rate of freight should be established.

**Richmond the Logical Place.**  
As has been shown in a series of articles in the Sunday Times-Dispatch, Richmond is a natural distributing point for the Southeast. It was, therefore, the most natural thing in the world that Richmond capital, energy and enterprise were not slow to realize the fact that there was the point for an establishment for the manufacture of electrical machinery. Richmond capital was indeed not slow to realize this fact, and about three years ago a Richmond Electric Company was organized with ample capital. This company, of which Mr. E. J. Willis is the President and General Manager and Mr. George Cole Scott is the Secretary, built a magnificent factory and supplied it with all the up-to-date machinery necessary for the rapid manufacture of electric motors and generators. It was a new business, brand new, and there were croakers who faulted at what they conceived to be the folly or boldness of these gentlemen, but they have demon-

(Continued On Second Page.)

## SCENE IN THE WORKSHOP—LOT OF RICHMOND-MADE MOTORS.



## HANCOCK'S PLANT SOLD

Rucker & Witten Tobacco Co., of Martinsville, Purchase Richmond Concern.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS NOTED

Tobacco Market Was Puzzled at Unusually Large Buying of Mr. Hancock.

After negotiations extending through a considerable period, the big tobacco manufacturing plant of Mr. W. T. Hancock, of this city, has been acquired by the Rucker and Witten Tobacco Company, with headquarters at Martinsville, Va. The purchase price was about \$100,000.

Under the new management, the plant, the output of which is now about 450,000 pounds a year, will be developed to its fullest capacity, and will be made one of the largest establishments of its kind in the South. It will be made to handle about 5,000 pounds of tobacco a day, or 2,000,000 or more pounds a year. The force of employees will be very greatly augmented.

**Well Known Brands.**  
The deal was negotiated through the Richmond directors of the Martinsville concern. Mr. W. S. Forbes and Mr. J. D. Patton. Mr. Hancock has for many years enjoyed a very large trade in fine tobacco, and has been classed as one of the best manufacturers of sun-cured goods. His famous brands are known and recognized as being among the best in the world. Mr. W. T. Hancock is now a director and stockholder in the Rucker and Witten Tobacco Company. He will manage the Richmond plant, and with him will be associated Messrs. W. S. Forbes and J. D. Patton as local directors. The Hancock plant will be known as a branch of the Rucker and Witten Tobacco Company, with main office at Martinsville, Va.

The business of this firm has grown to such proportions in the last year or two as to tax to the fullest extent the capacity of their factories at Martinsville, Va., and Mount Airy, N. C., so the purchase of the Hancock business not only puts the Rucker and Witten Tobacco Company among the leaders in sun-cured goods, but greatly facilitates them in increasing their growing business. In their next price list they will include the Hancock brands.

**Explains Activity.**  
The sale of the Hancock plant explains the activity of Mr. Hancock upon the local markets recently. For some time past he has been buying heavily in all fine stocks, and has caused considerable speculation in the trade. It now develops that these large purchases were for Rucker and Witten, and were made with the view of use at once to satisfy the increased demands of the establishment under the new ownership.

**MILLIONS IN IT IF YOU HAVE A MILLION TO START**

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEW YORK, May 23.—One of the firms in this city which deals in opium and essential oils has sent out letters to rich men and those who are supposed to be interested in anything that permits of a corner, explaining that the supply of opium is far below the normal. The price per pound to-day is \$2.70, duty paid, while last year, when stocks were large, the price was \$3.20 per pound. The firm does not believe that the demand has

## POLITICAL WAR SEAT

So Think the Republicans, Who Regard Middle-West as Storm Center.

PAYNE WILL BE THERE

Chicago Likely to be the Chief Headquarters in This Year's Political Campaign.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia Ledger says: The principal headquarters of the Republican National Committee will be in Chicago during the presidential campaign, it is believed.

Illinois will be the storm center of the campaign, according to political prophets, and it may be the pivotal State in November. The present plan is to have two headquarters, one in New York and the other in Chicago, with a fully equipped force, in charge of trusted secretaries and clerks, who will simultaneously flood the two sections with campaign literature. Chairman Cortelyou will be stationed at the New York headquarters, and Postmaster-General Payne, who will remain on the National Committee as vice-chairman, at the President's request, will manage the campaign in the West. He will continue at the head of the Postoffice Department, and make frequent trips to New York and Chicago.

There is a desire lurking among members of the National Committee who expect to remain in that organization that they can devise a plan of conducting the campaign which will meet the wishes of the President as to the high moral plane on which he believes it should be conducted, and at the same time make it possible to accomplish practical results. This does not mean that improper or undue means are to be tried, or that the policies of the committee think that they must be prepared to launch upon human exertions to achieve the election of Mr. Roosevelt. But there is a feeling that when the convention is over and the National Committee is fairly up and working, the responsibilities of the campaign should be regarded as a party matter, and that the actions of the committee are not to be viewed, at least in the great mass of minor details, before they are carried into effect.

## NEGRO FIEND HAS MADE MANY EXCUSES

Brute in New Haven Who Attacked Young White Woman Tells Conflicting Stories.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW HAVEN, May 23.—A further confession was made to-day by William McLane, the negro who, when he was arrested last night, admitted that he was the author of an attack on a young woman in Canal Street early in the week. The police now believe that McLane committed the three assaults which have stirred the residents of the fashionable section of the city in the neighborhood of Whitney Avenue and Prospect Street of late. Under a searching examination to-day McLane confessed that he was the assailant of Miss Richards, daughter of Professor Charles P. Richards, of Yale University.

He denied, however, that he knew anything about the assault on Augusta Peterson, the domestic in the employ of Professor Vandell Henderson. The prisoner said last night, in explanation of the Canal Street assault, that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. To-day he said he was subject to epileptic fits. The young woman assaulted on Canal Street to-day disclosed her name. She is Miss Mary E. Flanagan, a clerk, and resides in Lake Place. She had refused heretofore to reveal her identity until it was certain her assailant had been apprehended.

## ACCEPTANCE IMPOSSIBLE

United States Finds Ransom Terms Offered by Moorish Brigands Not Satisfactory.

SHIPS SENT TO TANGIER

Kidnapping of Perdicaris and His Son Becomes an International Matter.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The kidnapping of Perdicaris and his stepson, Varley, in Morocco, have submitted their terms for ransom and the State Department has decided that they are absolutely impossible of acceptance.

**The Ransom Terms.**  
A cablegram from United States Consul Cummings was received by Secretary Hay to-day. The consul stated in substance that Rasouly, the bandit who kidnapped Perdicaris and his stepson, Varley, had been heard from and had made a set of demands which the British minister and Mr. Cummings had deemed it their duty to lay before their governments. Rasouly demanded that the Moorish forces should be withdrawn from the district in which his band operated, leaving them in control.

He asked a large money ransom to be collected from the Governors of Tangier and Fez, who happen to be bitter enemies. He further demanded absolute immunity for himself and his followers from pursuit or punishment for the kidnapping and other crimes which they had committed in the past. To cap the climax of his demands, Rasouly insisted that the United States and Great Britain should solemnly guarantee the observance of the Moorish government of the Moroccan territory.

## DETECTIVE KILLS TWO ROBBERS

Men Ran to River, Jumped in, and Were Shot While Swimming About.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—While being pursued by a detective last night two men, thought to be freight-car robbers, jumped into the river, and it is supposed, were drowned or killed. Special Detective Wilson discovered four men in the Baltimore and Ohio yards acting in a suspicious manner. The men were armed and disregarded the order to halt. Wilson pursued two of them toward the river, firing his revolver repeatedly as he ran. Without hesitating, the two men jumped into the river.

Wilson ordered the men to return and upon their failure to do so he fired a dozen shots at them in the water. Finally, one of them cried out, "I'm shot. I've been done for me." A moment later he disappeared in the water. The other man reached a bridge abutment. As he clung there the detective fired three shots at him, one of which evidently struck home and he sank into the water. A bridge tender, who stood near by rushed to the spot where the supposed robber was last seen, but no sign of him could be found. The bridge tender said the man had doubtless gone to the bottom. Detective Wilson asserts that the men had stolen a number of car journals.

## EXCAVATORS DIG UP CORNET THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD

A special cablegram from Rome says: An interesting discovery has been made in the Etruscan Necropolis of Tarquinia. It consists of a cornet of modern shape 3,000 years old. Two hundred tombs, containing helmets and breastplates of gold, armlets, vases, etc., have been opened up, showing the Etruscan civilization was far superior to that of the Romans. The collection will be offered for sale after the government has appropriated one-fourth of it under the law.

ROANOKE MUST KEEP COWS OFF THE STREET

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
ROANOKE, VA., May 23.—President L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk and West-Bechtel, on-day that he was ready to begin at once the erection of a \$100,000 depot if the city would keep cows off the streets.

## LEFT THE REHEARSAL AND WAS MARRIED

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 23.—"Now, girls, I'm going to run home for a little while, so you finish the rehearsal for yourselves, and I'll be back again at 7 o'clock to see you started off right."

Miss Glenna Smith, dramatic reader and stage director, with these words left the Temple Guild Club's rehearsal yesterday afternoon. During a brief absence she became the bride of David S. Tinn, of Chicago. It was not until the play, "Mr. Belk," was over that some one announced that Miss Smith and Mr. Tinn had been married.

## SHE MARRIED THE MAN SHE CHARGED WITH THEFT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BALTIMORE, MD., May 23.—Miss Mary Nix, twenty-two years old, went before the grand jury to give evidence against who was accused of taking a gold watch belonging to the girl, but it developed that Mary loved Nicholas more than

## WILL STAY OVER SUNDAY RATHER THAN TRAVEL

(By Associated Press.)  
MOBILE, ALA., May 23.—Although the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States adjourned sine die last night, those members of the assembly who found it impossible to reach their homes by midnight tonight will remain in Mobile until Monday, as the assembly is on record as opposing traveling on Sunday.

The visiting ministers will supply the Protestant pulpits of the city to-morrow.

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**Trouble Is Feared.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, May 23.—The approaching arrival of United States warships at Tangier, Morocco, is viewed with some apprehension in official quarters here, as it is feared it may lead to a turbulent demonstration. Those who are familiar with Moroccan methods say that an attempt of a naval force to rescue Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley probably would lead to their being killed. The French minister continues to urge the Moroccan authorities to make terms with the brigands.

## THE DAYS OF HOMESPUN ARE OVER

Manufacture of Cotton Makes Rapid Strides.

VIRGINIA SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

Progress of Manufacturing the Product in South Has Been Slow, But Shows Gains.

NORTH CAROLINA ALMOST THE BIGGEST CONSUMER

Department of Agriculture Devotes Considerable Space in Year Book, Which Will Soon Appear, to Discussing "Consumption of Cotton in Southern States."

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The old days of homespun are in the past. There are few sections of the country in which one may see the butternut and brown jeans of even a quarter of a century ago. Home knit socks are never seen and the beautiful picture of the silver-haired grandmother knitting before the gleaming fire on winter evenings and recalling events of the early days of the Republic hang on the wall of memory only, and now grandmothers are employed in doing fancy work, so-called, beautiful she thinks, and useful if doilies, and centerpieces are really necessities in these latter days, just as socks and stockings are useful and necessities. But to my mind there is not so much of beauty in the picture of the old lady doing fancy work as there was in the gleaming knitting needles, darting in and out, fashioning the homely, durable "Yarn sock," one pair of which was worth six pairs of the handsome, flimsy creations one now has to buy in the furthest ice stores.

The department of agriculture, in the year-book which will soon be issued, will devote considerable space to discussing the home manufacture of cotton goods, and the chapter on "consumption of cotton in the cotton States" will be perhaps the most interesting in the volume. It is from the pen of Mr. J. V. Watkins, cotton expert of the department, and probably the best informed man on all things pertaining to cotton in this country or any country for that matter.

**Cotton in Virginia.**  
Considerable space is devoted to the domestic manufacture of cotton in Virginia, and the present condition of the industry. It is to be regretted that the volume does not contain figures showing the amount of flax grown and transmuted into cloth on the Virginia plantations in the days of slavery, but that subject was outside the scope of the article written by Mr. Watkins.

The most valuable feature of the article is that which deals with the cotton industry in the States of the South. The figures which indicate the tremendous revolution which has taken place since the war between the States, whereby the center of cotton manufacture has been almost transferred from New England to the Carolinas.

The title of the work does not fairly indicate its scope. While every line of cotton production and every other presented in statistics, comparative and otherwise, there is also a great deal of historical matter in the pamphlet, some of which will prove new to the average reader. For instance, it is generally believed that the first cotton mill, that is, the first factory for the manufacture of cotton goods was operated at Beverly, Massachusetts. Mr. Watkins says that the historical records of South Carolina show that in the same year a cotton mill was erected on James Island, near Charleston. Three years later a mill was put in operation near Statesburg, S. C., equipped with "spinning, carding and other machines," driven by water, and also spinning machines with 84 spindles each, with every necessary article for manufacturing cotton. Although South Carolina was the first State or one of the first two States to undertake the manufacture of cotton goods, it did not rank high in the list of manufacturing States until some years after the war, when the mills of New England began to remove to the South, attracted by the raw material, the proximity to fuel, the excellence of water power, the plenty of labor and the salubrity of climate. South Carolina now claims to have the largest cotton mill in the United States, and is well on towards the head of the list of cotton manufacturing States.

**Homespun.**  
Prior to the time in which the first cotton mill was established in this country the domestic manufacture of cotton was carried on extensively among the

## HOW THE WORLD'S NEWS STRIKES CARTOONIST ROSTRUP.

